TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

OMAHA. SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

JUST COMING

English Manufacturers Beginning to See the McKinley Law's Effects.

WHAT A LEADING COTTON FACTOR SAYS.

His Market in America for Cheap Goods is

Forever Closed. ONLY THE FINER GRADES WANTED HERE.

Luxurious Tastes of the United States Still Supplied from Abroad.

EVEN THIS WILL BE LOST IN TIME.

Chance for Yankee Ingenuity to End English Trade on This Side the Atlantic-Reciprocity's Effects.

[Copyright 1801 by James Gordon Bennett.] MANCHESTER, Eng., Sept. 19 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.] - As the enormous stocks of fabrics crowded into America in anticipation of the McKinley tariff law begin to be exhausted the British manufacturers and exporters are getting a glimpse at the real effects of the duties. The heaviest blow has fallen on Bradford and Leeds where the woolen industries are fainting under the shock. On all sides the feeling is bitter, but the influence of the McKinley law on cotton manufactures, while very dis tant, is not so serious as it may be,

It is thought that the relation of British weavers to the raw cotton market may in time result in lowering the value of the cotton crop in America. Hitherto a portion of the American crop has been paid for the exchange of manufactured cottons. This has had the effect of keeping the price of raw material very high. Should the American market for manufactured goods be cut off, and all the payments be made in cash, it is clear the manufacturers would insist upon lower rates.

One of the clearest headed representatives of the cotton manufacturers in Manchester is Mr. Barlow of the firm of Barlow & Jones, the leading makers of decorative cotton quilts and counterpanes in the world. They are also extensive manufacturers of towels and

What Mr. Barlow Said .

"It is almost too early to form a final opinion as to the effects of the McKinley tariff in our trade." said Mr. Barlow. "Still we are beginning to see the drift of it. The McKinley law is driving us out of the lower into the higher grades. You see these counterpanes, |showing some are of a very ones low grade. We sold them for two or three shillings. Our orders from America were for tens of thousands. We had an enormous trade in them. Now we send none to America, for Americans are making them themselves. The tariff prevents us from con

"But look at these other counterpanes You see there is hand embroidery upon them That quality is exceedingly fine. And look at the work-so exquisitely done. These we sell for 36 shillings each. The tariff on them is enormous, and yet we sell them and expect to increase our American trade in that "But where we sold tens of thousands of

others, we only sell hundreds of these. We have made up our minds that the American market is permanently closed to us for common manufactured cottons, and that the only field open is for fancy work-for articles de luxe, as the French would say. At the present time American manufacturers have no yet worked up to the finer articles in cotton. So long as we confine ourselves to this line we shall have the trade American people who are rich have luxurious tastes. If the tariff on these things is high they don't mind paying the difference in price. Our manufactured cotton trade with America now resolves itself into the question of suiting the tastes of the people."

Hope for America. "Will not America in time work up into the better grades of cotton manufactures also !" I asked.

"Yes. It is too true." "And Great Britain's entire trade in that direction will be lost?"

"Isn't it a fact that already American cali

cos have been sold here in England in large

quantities "Not in the way of competitive trade, and that is a phenomenon that can be easily ex plained. America pursues a policy fol

lowed in all highly protected countries When the market is overstocked and cannot sell at a profit rather than lower the price at home she ships the surplus stock abroad and gets what she can for it. Otherwise, the home marke prices would be reduced and it would be slow work getting them up again to the former level. That is how occasionally American caticos are sold in England."

"What will be the ultimate effect of the closing of the American market," I asked. "We are already looking about for new markets in India and Africa. South America

is also a promising field." Reciprocity Will Work.

"But will not the American reciprocity treaties with South American governments check British trade there!"

"It is very likely. Our people are s firmly convinced that the free trade policy is the only good policy that there is no hope of securing treaties such as America is making. But we shall have good markets for our common goods in Africa, and, besides, our home trade is constantly increas-

Mr. Parsons, master of the Manchester Royal exchange, said that the cotton trade was very bad just now, but he thought the depres sion was as much due to financial stagnation in England as to the McKinley tariff.

Fifteen Hundred Arrested. [Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Sept. 19.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE.] -The fine weather continues. That accounts for the large num-

ber of people remaining away from Paris. The sensation of the week has been the representation of "Lohengrin," which came with the immense boom in various sections of the Boulangists. The socialists use it as their war cry under the guise of patriotism. The fire hose would have been most efficient in dispersing the crowd. There were 40,000 in the crowd which filled the streets around the opera. Probably not 1,000 came to demonstrate. The others came as spectators. Over 1,500 arrests were made but consider-

ing that only thirty were held serves to show how unnecessary they were. The New York police would have cleared the crowd in ten minutes.

MAY MEAN WAR.

Trouble Said to Be Brewing Between Guatemala and San Salvador.

[Copyright 1801 by James Gordon Befinett.] SAN SALVADOR (via Galveston, Tex.), Sept. 19.- By Mexican Cable to the Herald-Special to The Ber. |- During the past few days vague rumors have been affoat regarding the impending trouble between Guatemala and San Salvador. These reports owe their origin to the fact that the Guatemalan government had been welcoming Salvadinian immigrants with the probable intention of arming them and then putting them into San Salvador's territory to start a revolution. The dismissal of General Amayas from the War department, taken in connection with the expulsion of General Plazos from the country, have confirmed these reports. The facts, moreover, are quickly followed by the rumor from the Guatemalan frontier that General Barillas is massing troops and war materials there. San Salvador has naturally been on the alert for such disturbing demonstrations. The reason for the hostile movement is not clearly understood here because there has not been the slightest cause for it given by General Ezetas.

General Ponciano Leiba has been elected, or rather made, president of Honduras by General Bogran, with the object of governing that country from behind the scene. In reality he continues the actual president, and the former policy of servitude and obedience to Guatemala will be carried out, There is not the slightest intention on the part of General Ezetannezeta nor of his prother, to interfere in the affairs of Honduras. Both desire peace, and the whole country longs for it. San Salvador hates wat, but will fight if she is obliged to do so by the ambition of Guatemala's chiefs. As Honduras is ready to obey the orders of Barilas, San Salvador has deemed it best to closely observe what has taken place on her borders and to cover the frontiers of both Guatemala and Honduras so as to be prepared, no matter on which side the expected war might break out. It is believed, however, that Guatemala will be the country to start the trouble. San Salvador is now, as an actual fact, perfectly at peace. One strong proof of Guatemala's secret preparations at the frontier is the fact that her government has wilfully stopped all telegraphic communications with San Salvador, Following Guatemala's example, Honduras, under pretext of its elections, actually stopped all communications.

The earthquake shocks are generally grow

ENGLAND WILL NOT APOLOGIZE. That Pience Party at Sigri of Little

Moment-English News. Copyrighted 1891, New York Associated Press. LONDON, Sept. 19 .- The sultan has deemed the moment opportune to emphasize the entente between the porte and the Franco-Russian alliance by conferring upon M. Ribot. the French foreign minister, the grand cordon of the Order of Osmanie, and upon Mme. Ribot the decoration of Nichani-Chefakat, an order for ladies founded by the sultan himself. Associated with this news the British foreign office has received advices from Sir William White, the British ambassador at Constantinople, to the effect that Said Pasha had sent him a report from the governor of Smyrna on the Mitylene incident with a note reciting in urgent terms the porte's request for an explanation. Sir William White does not mention the receipt of any information concerning Sigri from Admiral Lord Kerr on which the response ought to be based.

The delaying of the reply tends to confirm the belief that Admiral Kerr acted under orders and that it was not chance that caused the maneuvres. Sigri, it is believed, was selected as an unobtrusive place to effect a sug-

gestive demonstration. If Admiral Korr acted under instructions Lord Salisbury's explanations may rest upon the fact that the porte had long accorded the privilege of maneuvering and drilling upon the islands of the Archipeligo. Whatever the nature of the response, it will not be apologetic.

The Standard, in an article directly in spired, if not written by Lord Salisbury's private secretary, puts the position explicitly. It says that England under no circumstances will allow Russia to obtain command of the Dardanelles. Immediately the gov ernment of the sultan shows itself incapabl of performing the imperative duty of guarding the straits England will not shrink from

The liberal chiefs meet the great party federation at Newcastle with the question he party leadership determined. Gladstone will accept the premiership, if victorious in the general elections, having Sir William Vernon Harcourt as deputy with a full share of the responsibilities in leading. In view of the limited physical resources of Mr. Gladstone when the home rule bill is carried, Mr. Gladstone will re-tire, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt will succeed as premier. Lord Spencer will head the liberal fords, and the earl of Roseberry

will become foreign secretary. The federation meeting, as it is the last hat will be held before the country is plunged into the general election, is of exeptional importance

Emperor William has offered a German squadron with or without the aid of British or French vessels, to enforce a diplomatic representation of the Chinese government. The French foreign minister proposes a joint

emonstration at Tien Tsin.
The statements in the veterinary department's annual report that three cattle cargoe from New York and Baltimore, landed at Deptford contained ten head of cattle affected with pieuro pneumonia, and that cargoes from New York and Boston con-tained four head similarly affected, meets with an explicit denial from the New York consulate. Under Mr. Chadiin's regime the measures for repressing the foreign cattle trade are rigidly enforced, but the long con-tinued freedom of American cattle from disease, enable Mr. Lincoln, the American minister, to demand the removal of the quarantine regulation requiring that cattle e killed within ten days after landing. Probably before the regulations come into force on January 1, next, Mr. Lincoln will have succeeded in removing the obnoxious slaughter law, and freed from restrictions

trade will then boom. Countess Russell will reopen her divorce suit against the earl in November. The Danish royal family meeting at Fred-ensburg resulted in the betrothal of the ldest son of the crown price of Denmark to

Princess Victoria of Wales. Little Work Done.

HEMINGFORD, Neb., Sept. 19.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-At the republican county convention held here today a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing Judge R. C. Haleman for district judge and he was instructed to choose delegates to the judicial convention. He selected the following: Hon F. M. Dorrington, H. B. Ausler, Hon G. W. Siminson, F. A. Smith, James A. Ball and John Arnot.

No Division There.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Sept. 19 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.] - The republican primaries to elect delegates to the county convention which takes place at Syracuse on Tuesday were held this evening. Only one ticket was voted in each ward and every-thing was harmonious. All of the delegates go to the convention uninstructed,

LION AND THE BEAR

Russia Said to Be Making Overtures of Friendship to Her Ancient Enemy.

CONQUESTS NOT THE CZAR'S AMBITION.

It is Suggested that England, Renounce Her Anti-Russian Policy.

MINISTER PHELPS CONGRATULATED.

Germany Will Not Make Use of the Right to Re-examine Our Pork.

WILLIAM TAKES COMMAND IN PERSON.

Last Day of Germany's Army Manoeuvers-The Standard Oil Company and Its European Rivals -Foreign Gossip.

[Copyright, 1801, by New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 19 .- The army manouvres which have been in progress for some days were concluded today with an attack of the Fourth and Eleventh army corps, commanded by Emperor William in person, upon the enemy under General Wittich. The emperor left Mulhausen vesterday morning and proceeded to Volkemoda, where he assumed command of the Eleventh army corps. The Fourth corps, quitting the bivouses at 4 a. m., joined the Eleventh and the united force marching in three columns, advanced towards Schlotheim. The operations ended with the repuise of General Wittch's command and its retreat upon Langensalza. Later the emperor started for Wilhemshohe.

Criticising Miliatary Maneuvers. Military experts are reviewing the recent series of army maneuvers by Austrian, Bavarian and Prussian troops, and all concur in the opinion that grave defects were exhibited by the Austrian troops, owing to the absence of generals capable of directing their movements without blundering. Emperor William is reported as having told Emperor Francis Joseph that his men and officers were fit to meet any enemy that might be brought against them, but that his generals were lacking in self-reliance, associated with a consciousness of their ability to

handle their men. The Bavarian and Prussian managuvres disclosed less serious defects. The generals in those armies displayed great efficiency and readiness to take the initiative, but the colonels commanding the various regiments acted too much like machines in adhering strictly to the letter of their orders. Last evening the emperor grouped the officers of his army in a field near Schlotheim and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he advised that a less rigid system be followed in marching and that freer methods be adopted in drilling in order to add elasticity to the movements of the troops. At the same time, and in spite of his criticisms, his majesty complimented the troops ipon their general efficiency.

High military authorities are agreed that both the Austrian and German armies are now fully ready to meet the enemy. Emperor Francis Joseph tonight issued an order touching the maneuvers of the Austrian troops, in which he commended the discipline and efficiency shown by them, and said that he was certain that the army would

fulfill its duties, alike in peace and war. Does Not Claim Special Privileges. Finding that the English government is eagerly disposed to make the position of the Dardanelles matter a weapon of offence Russia has suddenly changed her diplomatic M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassa dor at Constantinopie, has informally advised Sir William White, the English ambassador to Turkey, that the alleged occupa-tion of Sigri on the island of Mitylene by a British force does not in any way concern Russia, and Count Von Schonvaloff, the Rus sian ambassador at Berlin, has explained to Chancellor Von Caprivi that Russia dis special privileges in the passage

of the Dardanelles. Desires England's Friendship. A remarkable inspired article, which appeared in the St. Petersburg Novosti yester-

day, and which was telegraphed here through a semi-official agency, offers the hand of friendship to Great Britain. "The empire of Russia," says the Novosti add to it by the conquest of India. If she is forced to undertake the enterprise at some future date it could only be as an act of re taliation for hostility shown by Great Britain to the czar's government in Europe. On the other hand, should Great Britain renounce her anti-Russian policy she would have noth ing to fear from Russia as regards India." The Novosti concludes by urging the Salis-bury government to enter into a definite agreement with Russia at the present moment, when it could be done under more fav

orable circumstances, perhaps, than it could at any available later juncture. The article has given rise to the suspicion here that the exar's government is here that the czar's government is about to attempt to effect a compromise with England with a view to detaching her from the drei

The czar will go to Warsaw in October and thence to his chateau at Skierniwio, the scene of the famous meeting of three emperors in 1884.

Congratulated Minister Phelps. Hon, William Walter Phelps, United States minister to Germany, has resumed his duties at the legation. Mr. Phelps had a day's view of the army maneuvers and met Count you Waldersee, who congratulated the American representalive upon the success of his efforts to secur the removal of the prohibition against the importation into Germany of American pork, saying: "It is entirely due to you." Accord-ing to the terms of the decree rescinding the prohibition Chancellor von Caprivi is allowed to make the re-examination of the pork at German ports where it is entered a condition of its admission, but the chancellor has not made and will not make use of this right, preferring to permit unrestricted imports upon American certificates.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American minis-ter, sailed for New York on the 16th inst. Standard Oil in Germany.

There has recently been so much talk con-cerning the efforts of the Standard Oil company to establish a German monopoly that Hon, William Walter Phelps, the United States minister, believing that injustice was being done to an American interest, requested Mr. Libby, the European agent of the com-pany to present to him a report on the posi-tion of the company, with a view to com-municating the truth of the matter to the department of commerce of Germany, at the head of which is Baron Berlepsche, as old collegemate of Mr. Phelps in Dresden. The Standard Oil company has boughtout a rival concern, which was lately organized in Stettin, and is erecting large tanks and other structures for use in its business. Over 21,000 Italian emigrants recently pro-

Stettin, where they embarked for the United The term of the Austro-German treaty of commerce with Italy has been fixed at six years, at the end of which time the Zollverein convention will be definitely concluded. Negotiations will be resumed with to prosecute. The younger Collem have not yet been found.

seeded by rail from the north of Italy to

Spain with a view of obtaining the benefits of the most favored nation clause to extend to the Spanish Antilles.

to the Spanish Antilies.

At a mass meeting of socialists in Munich today, Liebknecht and Vollmar were reconciled and there was alopted a common programme for the socialist congress to be held at Erfurt on October 14, at which it is now believed the turbuiest minority constituted by the young social party will have but a diminished chance to sap the position of the present directing committee. present directing committee.

RECEPTION OF WORKINGMEN.

Words of Wisdom from a Good and Bumane Man.

Rome, Sept. 19.-The pope today received in the vestibule of St. Peter's church, the first contingent of the pilgrimage of French workmen, which was announced recently as having been arranged. The pilgrims numpered 2,000. The majority of them looked ike workmen in Sundat attire.

The pope was borne into the hall seated on the cedia cestatoria. He was received with fervent acclamations by the pilgrims. He seemed exceptionally well. The usual pal-ior of his face was replaced by a flush, evi-dently due to excitement. Cardinal Langeniux, who headed the pilgrims, read an address, in the course of which it was stated that in all 20,000 work-men were coming to Rome to express to the pope the gratitude of the labor world for his

recent encyclical.
In reply to the address the pope, in a voice though weak, was clear and penetral

which, though weak, was clear and penetrating, said:

Great is our joy at witnessing the ardor of Christian France. We are happy our encyclical has contributed to the elevation of workingmen. Social and labor questions will never find their true practical solution in pure civil laws. Their solution is bound up in precepts of perfect justice, which demand that the rate of wages shall adequately correspond with the labor done, and iles, therefore, in the domain of conscience. A mass of legislation dealing directly with the outward acts of man cannot comprehend the direction of consciences. The question demands also the aid of charity, going beyond justice. Religion alone, with its revealed dogmas and divine precepts, possesses the right to impose on consciences that perfect justice and charity. The secret of all social problems must, therefore, be sought in the action of the church, combined with the resources and efforts of public powers and human wistom.

"It is imperative to act in all directions without losing precious time in barren discussions. Indisputable principles must be applied, leaving time and experience to clucidate obscure points which are inevitable in problems so complex. In your work be diligent and docile. Avoid perverse men and especially coming under the nane "socialists, whose object is to overthrow social order to our detriment. Form under the high patronate of your bishops, join in associations wherein you will find, as in a second family, honest joy, light in difficulty, strength in content and maintenance in infirmities and oid age. Give your children moral and Christian education, that you may receive through them and by wise thrift a tranquil future. Say on your return that the heart of the pope is over with the heavy laden and suffering.

The pope spoke for twenty-five minutes. During this time he maintained a standing ing, said:

The pope spoke for twenty-five minutes. During this time he maintained a standing During this time he maintained a standing position and was slightly exhausted at the conclusion of his address. He was strong enough, however, to receive with dignified urbanity the leaders of the pilgrims, who knelt in succession before the throne on which he had seated himself after his speech and kissed his foot. Twelve cardinals attended the pone. tended the pope.

After the reception ceremony the pope was carried, again seated on the sedia cestatoria, to his apartments in the vatican, raising his hand in benediction as he passed through

the crowd of pilgrims. MARRIED THREE TIMES.

Difficulties Miss Petter Met With in Securing a Hasband.
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—The announcement of the marriage of Miss Gertrude W. Potter, daughter of O. W. Potter, a millionaire and president of the Illinois Steel company, to Julius Clarke Daniels of New York city, has been made. The groom is the son of George H. Daniels, general passenger and ticker agent of the New York Central railroad. The bride and groom left for the east this after-

An authorized statement, made for the fam lly this afternoon, adds a heretofore unknown feature to the affair. The statement says "December 31, 1889, Julius Clarke Daniels secured from the county cierk of Cook county a license to himself under the name of Julius Clarke to Gertrude Whiting Potter under the name of Gertrude White to marry. Acting under that license Julius Clarke Daniels and Gertrude Whiting Potter were, on the 1st day of January, 1899, united in marriage by Rev. R. A. John, pastor of St. Paul's church in the city of Chicago. The parties continued thereafter to live at their respective homes. Subsequently Miss Pot-ter submitted to legal counsel the question of the validity of her marriage with Mr. Daniels and was advised and believed that such and was advised and believed that such marriage was invalid. She then informed Mr. F. Lee Rust of the ceremony performed on the 1st day of January, between herself and Mr. Daniels and of the advice which she had received. Thereupon both parties believing they had a right to do so, a ceremony of marriage was performed at

Lake Geneva, Wis., on the 6th day of June, 1891, by Rev. M. J. Ward. Both of the ceremonies referred to were secret and were unknown to any of the parents of the parties concerned. The cerenony of June 6, 1891, was first made known parents by its publication about a week ago. At the time they were also informed of the previous ceremony of marriage." The statement then goes on and decree of annullment of the marriage with young Dan-iels substantially as already recited in these

dispatches, and continues as follows: "No actual necessity exists for any decree of court annulling the marriage which was in fact void, but the same was secured for the reason that the interests of all con-cerned made it proper. Under the circumstances stated September 19, 1891, Mr. Julius were again united in marriage at a ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. Stryker of the city of Chicago at the home of Miss Potter's parents in the Virginia hotel, in the presence of the parents and families of both parties.

OUT OF SIGHT

City Lots Under Water - A Clever

Swindling Scheme. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19 .- Another alleged and swindle came to light last night, when George H. Welton and Alfred F. Dreutzer, members of the DeForest Land Improvement company, were arrested, charged with optaining money under false pretenses. The company was incorporated early in the present year and is composed of George H. Welton, his son Charles Welton, Alfred F.

Dreutzer and William A. Collem. They ad-

vertised a large tract of land in Bloom town-

ship which had been subdivided and was in

full view of the World's fair grounds. The company represented that fully one-half of the tots had been sold for factory purposes. It is stated that a large number of lots were sold to working people at figures ranging from \$40 to \$120 per lot. Mr. Zetterberg, who was employed as agent, says the president of the company showed him a fine tract of land in Bloom township, which he represented to be the land for sale and most of the purchasors thought their lots were on this tract. A few days ago Mr. Marlow, one of the purchasers, became suspictions and, in company with Zetterberg and a map, went out to see the property. After traveling for half a day they found the lots, but they were under two feet of water. Upon finding that he had been taken in Agent Zetterberg immediately quit the com-pany and set to work to find out whether all the lots he had sold were in the same condition. It did not take long to find out that all the lots sold were water logged and that in-stead of being within sight of the World's fair grounds they are at least eleven miles south of the grounds. Mr. Marlow decided to prosecute. The younger Welton and

NITRATE KING TALKS:

Declares That He Took No Part in the Recent Rebellion.

COLONEL NORTH'S VIEW OF CHILI'S WAR.

Vigorously Defends Minister Egan's Course In the Premises.

NO BRIBES PAID FOR LEGISLATION.

Company's Interest Entirely in the Direction of Continued Peace.

SOME OF BALMACEDA'S PECULIARITIES.

Nebraska's Citizen Could Easily Have Been Deceived by the Smooth Diplomat-Methods of the Fugitive Ex-President.

[Copyrighted 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Sept. 19 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Colonel North, the nitrate king, today formally answers the charge made against him at Santiago, to the effect that he caused the revolution in Chili and spent \$700,000 in bribing the legislature. When I called on the colonel his country residence he the dispatch which I handed him, giving particularly close attention to the statement made by Senor Edwards Matte, that Minister Egan had done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of the victorious revolutionists. "So I was the cause of the revolution in Chili," said Colonel North placidly. 'Well, that is rot. Why should I cause the revolution? What end had I to serve by causing the revolution? Is it likely that I would try to endanger my own interest and English interest generally! The charge is simply ridiculsus, besides I do not like, and never took any part in Chilian polities, and I took no side in the revolution. Now. that it is all over. I am very glad the constitutional party won. They have been called insurgents, but they were the constitutional party and were fighting against a lictator who clung to his position because he saw great wealth almost within his grasp. Baimaceda's idea to be succeeded by a tool of the country, however, was against him. The victors are men who have much at stake in Chili; they are men of property, many of them, and have the good of their country at heart. Under the new rule Chili will soon regain her old prosperity. All we ask is for peace. We want to see the country well governed, so we may prosecute our business without hindrance. As to the second charge, that I paid \$750,000 in bribes to secure favorable legislation, why, that is rot too. Why should I want to buy when there is nothing to buy? If the balance sheet of the company shows that sum was expended for legal expenses the balance sheet tells the truth. Only those who have been there and indulged in the pastime can have any idea how xpensive a necessity law is.

Egan's Hands Clean.

'As for Minister Egan," said Colonel North, "he was thousands of miles from us and I never knew he was even charged with being interested in a nitrate scheme, whatever may be meant by that. Much that we have heard from Chili in the last few months has of course been exaggerated. It should be remembered that Balmaceda is a most plausible fellow. 'My house is s yours,' is a favorite expression of his and he probably had no difficult task in getting the better of Egan. One bit of intelligence recently furnished to us from Chili is very good. One of the illustrated papers depicts Balmaceda as commanding in person the last battle. He is directing the artillery fire in one picture. The joke of it is that Balmaceda had left the city two hours before the battle. By the way, Edward Matte, who now stands sponsor for Egan, was one of Balmaceda's friends when the revolution began and for some time afterwards However, the war is now over, and like other enterprising people we will soon be extending our interests there. They could not well have been endangered before, but they are safe beyond doubt now, and we will be in a much better position than before to increase their value. Nitrate prices will improve."

Movements of Americans. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, father of Mary An

derson, the actress, was to have sailed today on the Etruria, but having been run over by a cab on Thursday evening, was delayed. E. R. Kennedy, a New York banker, sailed for New York today on the Columbia, Colonel Earl of Dundonald and his secretary sail for New York next Thursday on the Kaiser Wilhelm. The second Pallerewsk pianist is booked to sail for New York November 4 on the steamer Spree. It is probable he will return to England and

then go to Australia. Minister Charles Emory Smith and wife. who have spent the week in London, leave for Scotland today, after which they go to Paris and thence back to St. Petersburg.

Blundell Maple told me today that he had received a new offer for Common, the winner of the triple event. The offer was \$125,000. Maple declined the offer on the same ground that he declined an offer of \$100,000 several days ago. It is suspected that the last offer came indirectly from the Austrian government. Maple says he is glad the people give him credit for patriotism in refusing to sel Common. The fact is the horse is a good business investment. In the next two years he can make \$60,000 in breeding; after that he can make \$40,000 a year if he applies the ordinary business rules to his connection with the turf.

Slavin Thirsts for a Fight.

Frank Slavin says there is no money in prize fighting. It only pays if a man is shrewd enough to turn the notoriety to account "I'd like to have one more fight," he said: "if I could bring that off I'd turn the business up." "You are thinking of Sullivan I suppose?

I think you'll be able to get a match.' "No, I don't think Sullivan wants to fight. The Melbourne club offered to put up a purse of \$25,000 if he would meet me. He did not accept the offer. Now for a man who wanted to fight that offer is good enough. He does not want to fight and his friends, those who are in New York, know it. They knew that I was to leave New York on a Saturday and they made an appointment for 11:30 on Friday night at the Hoffman house. We were there, but they did not come there at all, and it was not until 5 o'clock Saturday morning that we were sble to find them, and then they would do nothing. Afther we leave New York they post \$1,000-that is Johnson and Wakely

a rum shop kept by them and I will tak notice of what they say or do. I wan fight Sullivan and if Sullivan wants to i me he knows he will be accommodated. if I once met him I'd turn prize fighting wp. There's more money in my present business of bookmaking. I'm doing fairly well at it

and think I will succeed. HONDURAS HISTORY.

Events Leading Up to the Assassina-

tion of President Bogran. New York, Sept. 19.—The report that Don Luis Bogran, the president of Houduras, has been assassinated creates no surprise among those who are acquainted with his eventful career and the state of affairs in Honduras, for he had made many strong and bitter encmies. In fact, it was predicted a year ago that he would be assassinated.

He was born in Santa Barbara, the metropolis of the republic of Honduras bearing that name, on June 3, 1849. His father was General Saturninius Bogran. When Barrios was president of Guatemala

and Don Marco Aurelio Soto president of

Honduras, Bogran was a soldier of considerable prominence in the small army of the latter nation. He was restlessly ambitious and he attempted to create a rebeilion against the president. The ill-fated Del Gardo was at that time governor of the province of Gardias, and was sent by the president with a force of soldiers to put down Bogran's rebellion. He did so effectively, capturing the leader. After having captured Bogran, Del Gardo summoned him before him and said: "I give you your liberty. You are a man of too small importance to be of any danger to the republic." Soon after Bogran began to intrigue with Barrios against Don Marco. Barrios sent the letters which he received from Bogran to President Soto and advised him to arrest the man as a traitor. This President Soto refused to do. Afterward in 1884, when a misunderstanding arose between President Soto and President Burios, the latter took up General Bogran and used him as a means of fomenting dis-cord in Honduras. The overwhelming power of Guatemala, the strong will of Barrios and 20,000 troops which he held in readiness to march against Honduras forced President Soto to resign his seat. General Bogran was elected to the presidency almost unanimously and be has held it to the present time. The presidential chair has not been a seat stuffed with roses or lined with swansdown, however. Bristling bayonets have surrounded it and frequent rebellions have threatened its stability. In 1886, Del Gardo invaded Honduras with a revolution-ary force. He was defeated in battle by General Bogran and carried prisoner to Tegucigalpa. His companion, General More, in that last battle in the mountains. in the sight of both armies, blew his brains out with his own pistel, thus ending a career of adventure which has hardly its parallel in

Tied to an ass' back Del Gardo was taken to Comayagua, where he was shot in the plaza with sixteen of his companions. Dr. Del Gardo of Salvador was at that time one of the ministers of President Menendez. He was a brother of General Emila Del Gardo and tried to save his life. Before the death and tried to save his hite. Before the death
of President Menendez Minister iDel Gardo
resigned his office. The ignominous manner
in which General Bogran put his brother to
death has never been forgiven by Del Gardo.
The revolution attempted by Del Gardo
was only one of many with which Bogran has been called upon to cope during his term of office. Barillas, when he succeeded Barrios as president of Guatemala, continued the

as president of Guateman, continued the policy of his predecessor, and the league between himself and Bogran has been one of the strongest kind. In the war which Barrios had with Satyador and in which he was killed, Bogran attempted to fulfil his con-Salvadorian frontier. his own territory by the armies of Nicaraugu and Costa Rica prevented his doing it. On the downfall of Barrios, Nicaraugua and Costa Rica withdrew their troops, leaving Bogran still in office. The alleged discov ery of correspondence between Bogran and Colonel Rivas, which correspondence was said to have plainly shown that the revolt o Rivas against the authority of Ezeta was instigated and aided by Bogran, incensed Salvadorians against him. His later with a portion of his troops to the Salva-dorian frontier was, President Bogran al-leges, for the purpose of subduing a rebellion which had broken out in that section of Hon-In order to give weight to that state ment, he hanged a couple of rebel officers of his own, whom he caught, and also a couple of officers who had revolted with Rivas against the authority of Ezeta. The capture of the correspondence, however, has been most unfortunate for Bogran. No amount of hangings ever could remove from the mind

of the victorious Ezeta the idea that Begran was trying to play him false. When just 30 years old Bogran married Miss Teresa Morejon, a charming maiden of 17, the daughter of one of the most notable families in the department of Yoro. In per-son Bogran had the Boulanger type of countenance and always affected a rather

dashing and military manner. WEATHER FORECAST.

For Nebraska - Fair, westerly winds;

For Omaba and Vicinity-Generally fair: slightly cooler. For South Dakota-Fair, cooler; northwesterly winds.

slight changes in temperature; cooler Mon-For Colorado-Fair, variable winds; slight

changes in temperature. For Iowa-Generally fair on Sunday; west erly winds; cooler by Monday morning. Missouri-Fair, stationary temperature in the southwest; slightly cooler in the north-

west portion; southwesterly winds. For Kansas-Generally fair on Sunday slight changes in temperature; southerly to westerly winds; coolor on Monday. North Dakota-Fair, except local showers

in the eastern portion: cooler northwosterly winds; cooler Monday. Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—The area of Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—The area of of low pressure in the northwest has moved eastward and is to be north of Manitoba The barometer has falien slowly in the south ern states, and there are indications that a disturbance is forming in the east gulf west of Cuba. Heavy rains are reported from southern Florida and southern Texas, and local showers are reported from M Kansas, Nebraska and South It is from five to twenty degrees cooler in New England, the middle Atlantic states and the lower lake region. The temperature has fallen slightly, but continues higher throughout the central vailey, but there has been a decided fall in the temperature in the extreme northwest. Indications are that cloudiness will increase in southern states with rain Monday, due to the advance of the disturbance now in the gulf and that cooler

weather will prevail in the northwest Mon-FELL FROM A BRIDGE.

day.

Fate of a Reno, Nev., Desperado Who

Had Shot Two Men. Reno, Nev., Sept. 19 .- Louis Ortiz, desperate character, and another Spaniard named Baptiste, quarreled on the street yesterday. Officer Richard Nash attempted to arrest Ortiz, when the latter shot him in the groin, inflicting a severe, if not fatal, wound Fom Welsh, a bystander, was also wo Ortiz was taken from the county jail late last night by a hundred or more men and hanged

North Dakota's Immense Crops. VALLEY CITY, N. D., Sept. 19 .- A very large percentage of the large crop which was raised this year is still standing in stacks awaiting the arrival of the thresher. The threshing crews are all working short handed and unless more harvest hands can be secured the work will be seriously delayed. The stubble fields are so dry I am not going to advertise experienced from prairie fires.

IDEAS OF AN EXPERT.

NUMBER 94.

Dr. Keeley of Bichloride of Gold Fame on Prohibition.

LAWS CANNOT SAVE THE DRUNKARDS.

Government Prevention of Liquor Traffic a Physical Impossibility.

MORAL SUASION ALSO IS A FAILURE.

Men Will Sign a Pledge, but are Not Strong Enough to Keep It.

TEACH YOUTHS PROTECTING HABITS.

Drunkenness is a Disease and Must Be So Treated-What the Doc-

> tor Says Should Be Done.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, Sept. 19 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE !- While the great controversy about drunkenness and its cures is raging in the Times, Telegraph and other papers, Dr. Leslie E. Keeley of Dwight, Ill., who is becoming famous for his rapid cures of alcoholism and opium habits, has arrived in London. He has just finished a tour of France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Italy, made for the purpose of studying his specialty.

The doctor left America for this journey in June, and, staying a week or so in London. will study the question of drunkenness in Ireland and particularly in Scotland, where it is said a man is not considered drunk while he can be on the ground without fall-

ing off. Yesterday Dr. Keeley received a cablegram from Chicago announcing that the Bichloride of Gold club had reached a membership of 1,000. This club consists of ex-drunkards who have been cured by bichloride of gold at the Keeley institute in Dwight or at one of its sixteen branches in the United States, The club was formed by men who had suffered the terrors and sorrows of

drunkenness and had been saved. While on the continent Dr. Keeley met Lord Graves, who is so deeply interested in his work that he intends to visit America with a view of founding in England an institution similar to Dr. Keeley's establishment at Dwight. It is possible he will sail for

America with the doctor. Drink Habit a Disease.

The most remarkable thing about a long chat which I had with Dr. Keeley yesterday was the stress he laid upon the fact that drunkenness is not a vicet and is not to be approached or considered as anything but a disease, to be treated as malaria or any other physical malady. Here is a gray haired, keen eyed man of the west, who has in twelve years cured over ninety-five hundred drundards and opium takers, and with all the experience that such a record implies, he turns his back on the remedies offered by egislation and the churches. If it were a vice, law and religion could prevent or remedy it; but it is a disease, and physical

remedies are the only means of checking it. The doctor says that from the time he left Eugland until the time he returned to London, two days ago, he only saw two drunken men. These were two at Napies. One was a drunken boatman, the other was a young fellow returning from Sorento in a pleasure boat. He attributed the general sobriety of all continental nations to the babit of light wine or beer drinking, which, so to speak, begets power of resistance that makes stronger alcoholic drinks unnecessary. This is on the principle of vaccination as a pre-

ventative of small pox. He instances the fact that the first negro settlers in the Great Dismal Swamp gled off like sheep from malarial poisoning, yet the swamp oday is as thickly settled as any part of North Carolina by a strong, healthy race, who have become inured to the climatic con-

dition. "Doctor," I said, as I sat beside him yesterday, "from your observations of the effect of light beer drinking in Germany and light wine drinking in France and Italy, what do you think about the plan pursued in other countries of attempting to wipe out drunkenness by absolutely prohibiting the sale of iquor, or by the system commonly known as

total abstinence, which involves a written pledge!" Prohibition is Hopeless.

"I do not think prohibition will ever obtain in the United States," said the doctor. "It is impossible to control the liquor traffic. therefore I think light beer drinking ought to be encouraged as a matter of government policy in America as in England. As to the attempt to wipe out drunkenness by moral suasion in the form of written pledges or oaths. I know that enthusiasm or religion may often bring about a mental and moral condition that cannot be attained by any other means, and many people who have taken the pledge try very hard to keep it. But for one who will keep such a pledge, an

hundred fall by the way. "Alcoholic drinking is not a vice. It is a disease. This is the way I regard it. For that reason I treat it as a disease with better success than has been obtained any time in the world's history. You can neither wipe out drunkenness by preaching nor by making laws."

"What has been your observation as to the io-called temperance movements!"

"They are still serving to mould public pinion, which goes far toward wiping out the dramshop in small towns and villages, and it also serves to make drunkenness disreputable."

"After your study of the question in Enrope, would you, if you had the power, at this moment substitute light wine and beer for prohibition and pledges!"

"Yes; emphatically yes. It is better to do this and have parents form the tastes of youths so that wine and beer would be associated with meals, and not with a debauch than to have the habit for strong drink secretly contracted."

He Was Eminently Respectable. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.-Barney McMullen, son of the well known capitalist of this city, and brother of Hon. J. C. Mcdullen of Fresno, shot and killed himself a a house of lil repute early this morning.

t is stated he also attempted to kill Mattie

Reynolds, one of the inmates of the house, but the woman escaped him. The young

man had been indulging in liquor and this, or

calousy, is reputed to be the cause of the On an Equality.

BLOOMINGTON, III., Sept. 19 .- The Illinois Methodist conference, in session here, voted his afternoon to admit women to the elec oral and general conference by a large ma-